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N O R T H A F R I C A

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LIBYA

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FOREIGN MINISTRY WITHDRAWS MINISTER FROM DAMASCUS

Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 13 Oct 76 LD

[Text] ARNA's correspondent has learned that, following the failure of the Shtawrah talks and the Syrian attack in Lebanon yesterday against the positions of the Arab Palestinian revolution and Lebanese progressive forces, the Libyan Arab Republic Foreign Ministry has decided to withdraw the head of the Libyan relations office in Damascus. It was learned that, if Syria carried out positive measures to protect the Palestinian revolution, the unity and Arabism of Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Republic Foreign Ministry will then return the head of the Libyan office to Damascus.

This decision is an implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the Arab popular conference to support and protect the Palestinian revolution.

AL-QADHDHAFI SAYS HE WILL NOT ATTEND CAIRO SUMMIT

Hamburg DPA in German 1816 GMT 13 Oct 76 LD

[Text] Cologne--The Libyan head of state, Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, will not attend the Arab summit conference being held in Cairo next Monday with the aim of reaching a settlement in Lebanon. In an interview this evening on West German television, he said that the Arab heads of state were not able to solve the Palestine problem.

Al-Qadhdhafi said: "I shall not take part in the summit conference because it is taking place in Cairo. Politically, I cannot afford to visit Cairo in view of current relations between Libya and Egypt. Apart from this, Arab summit conferences do not especially interest me. I have taken part in many such conferences, and all of them ended without any results. Such problems can only be solved by the Arab peoples--not by an Arab summit conference."

Further Report

Cairo DPA in Arabic 2001 GMT 13 Oct 76 JW

[Text] Cologne, 13 October--Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, Libyan chief of state, stated today that he will not participate in the Arab summit conference on Lebanon next week because it will be convened in Cairo. In an interview with West German television, the Libyan leader said that he has witnessed several Arab summit conferences which achieved no results. He added: "The Arab leaders are not qualified. They want to solve a problem which is beyond their capabilities."

Al-Qadhdhafi said: "A problem such as the Palestinian resistance cannot be solved except by the Arab peoples themselves and not via an Arab summit conference." Although Al-Qadhdhafi admitted that fedayeen operations have diminished in Jordan, Syria and Egypt, he did not agree that the Palestinians were defeated in Lebanon. He said that the Palestinians have only one road to Palestine and that this road passes through Lebanon. This is why they joined forces with the progressive forces in Lebanon, which Al-Qadhdhafi said represented the sole support for the Palestinians in that country. Al-Qadhdhafi added: "The Palestinian resistance is still present because its roots are deep."

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Asked his opinion on achieving an amelioration of relations between Egypt and Syria in light of the recent visits to Cairo by conservative Lebanese politicians, with the approval of Damascus, he said that this does not concern him. He added: "I am concerned only with what the progressive forces do."

Al-Qadhdhafi said that he has recently met twice with Ahmad al-Khatib, commander of the Arab Army of Lebanon, and that he had also received other progressive leaders in Tripoli. Al-Qadhdhafi said: "I am interested in these people and I support them."

LINKS WITH THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES PLANNED

Tripoli ARNA in Arabic 0805 GMT 14 Oct 76 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 14 October--Informed sources at the Foreign Ministry have said that Libya will open embassies in Senegal, Cameroon, the Seychelles, the Comoro Islands, Jamaica, Panama, Trinidad-Tobago, Costa Rica, Nepal and Surinam in the near future. This has been reported by AL-PAJR AL-JADID, which says that the opening of these new embassies is part of the plan of the 1 September revolution to expand relations with these states.

AL-QADHDHAFI INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

Tripoli ARNA in English 1150 GMT 13 Oct 76 LD

[Text] Tripoli, LAR, October 13, ARNA--Colonel Mu'ammear al-Qadhdhafi, chairman of the Revolution Command Council, has asserted that the Libyan Arab Republic will not be intimidated by anyone, "because history teaches us that it is possible to defeat regular armies but it is impossible to defeat or deter an army like the Libyan Army, which means the whole Libyan people."

In an interview with the Italian magazine TEMPO, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi indicated that As-Sadat had massed his troops on our borders "to show that he is the military leader, to compensate his losses as a political leader and an economic planner and to keep the Egyptian Arab people busy to divert their attention from the economic and political crises they are suffering."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi expressed regrets for these measures and said, "As Libyans and Egyptians are brothers, I do not understand why As-Sadat is calling for wars and conflicts."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi indicated that the Egyptian intelligence is cooperating with the American intelligence to frustrate relations between LAR and Egypt.

The revolution leader referred to As-Sadat authorities' sending of 28 Egyptian spies, during revolution festivities, who were arrested and then released because they had no bad intentions against the LAR, but they came under pressure from the Egyptian authorities. He also referred to As-Sadat's threats and his repeated statements that "Al-Qadhdhafi will not get away from his hands," and asked: "Who is planning assassinations and terrorism in the world?"

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In his interview with IL TEMPO, Col al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that no barriers existed between the Libyan and Egyptian peoples and said that he "rejects obstacles in the way of unity between the LAR and Egypt."

He added that he is opposed to any clash between the Libyan and the Egyptian armies and that he had ordered the Libyan officers not to get involved in skirmishes with the Egyptian forces. Instead, he had ordered to supply them with food and water, especially in the hot summer weather.

He also emphasised that the great first of September revolution had announced in 1969 that the clash would only be in the occupied Arab land.

Col al-Qadhdhafi told IL TEMPO that he would not get tired of extending his helping hand to As-Sadat, but this should not be taken as a sign of weakness because the LAR fears nobody.

He went on to say that As-Sadat was jeopardizing the presence of 250,000 Egyptians in the LAR while knowing that he can employ only 10,000 of them.

Col al-Qadhdhafi made it clear that the racist Zionist enemy and its ally, the United States, should know that the truce with As-Sadat is not a truce with the Arabs and that As-Sadat's promises are not binding on all the Arabs.

Col al-Qadhdhafi said that As-Sadat signed the Sinai agreement with the Zionist enemy, opened the Suez Canal for Zionist shipping and tied the Egyptian economy to the wheel of the American economy, after he had destroyed the socialist achievements realized in the reign of the great Arab leader Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

The revolution leader also spoke about the achievements of the great first of September revolution, indicating that \$20 billion were spent on development and that about \$14 billion would be spent on the 5-year development plan including the construction of 5,000 houses.

Col al-Qadhdhafi reviewed the revolution's achievements in various fields, saying that new ports were constructed at Drna, Misurata, Zawiya and Zuara as well as the new Tripoli International Airport, which will be able to receive 570 passengers at a time.

Speaking of the health sector, he said that the pre-revolution figure of 101 tuberculosis cases per thousand had declined to 6 cases and that the number of beds at hospitals increased from 6,241 before the revolution to 14,695 after it.

Col al-Qadhdhafi added that the number of health centres rose from 23 to 64, mother and child centres from 31 to 92, anti-cancer centres from 5 to 14, and public health centres from 5 to 107.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that the number of institutes and schools had increased tens of times and that oil was not everything, "as we have developed agriculture, transformed the desert into green farms and established towns and villages."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi told the Italian journalist that the LAR had achieved the best ever standard, as wages and salaries have been increased, taxes decreased and the standard of living uplifted.

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Colonel al-Qadhafi asked the Italian journalist to be aware of the propaganda against the LAR and spoke of expulsion of Italian invaders in 1970. He made it clear that the LAR does not accept fascists, imperialists and traitors and simultaneously welcomes those who come to it, but not with imperialist designs. The presence of expelled Italians was illegal as their interests were based on the confiscation of properties of Libyans who are still alive, he said.

Colonel al-Qadhafi concluded by saying, "We have nothing but work here and we have no time for thinking about wars or devising coups."

SUDAN

NUMAYRI SPEAKS ON LEBANON, PALESTINE, SOUTHERN AFRICA

Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1721 GMT 12 Oct 76 LD/EA

[Speech by President Numayri at mass rally in Omdurman youth stadium on occasion of fifth anniversary of the republic--live]

[Excerpts] Brothers, I have been calling for Arab solidarity in your name. We tasted the sweetness of victory in October 1973. I have been calling for a solidarity that will consolidate that victory by even more magnificent victories. This will be done by recovering the land, liberating the homeland and cleansing the sacred places. For 5 years all my efforts have been directed toward furthering our solidarity in a steadfast front in the face of a most vicious enemy and in the most complicated international circumstances.

The May revolution, a product of the 1967 setback, acknowledges the magnitude and significance of the battle of October 1973 and the great victory it achieved. It was an obligation and an honor that Sudan, its land, sky, seas and people, were in the battle until the great victory was achieved.

My meetings with the Arab leaders, in the capitals of their countries and in the capital of our homeland, were an earnest and rapid effort to consolidate solidarity and victory. Hence, the shock was severe when the invasion came. This was because I was endeavoring to establish the firmest relations with them. The shock was severe to me, to you and to Arab solidarity.

But the sacrifices we made at the outset of the savage invasion did not deter us or diminish our determination to consolidate and strengthen this solidarity. As far as we are concerned, solidarity today is even more essential in the face of these conspiracies.

Apart from [word indistinct] the entire Arab arena, it is today more precisely embodied in the program of political and economic integration and joint defense with fraternal Egypt, for Egypt is the citadel of the Arab struggle, its firm fortress and the vanguard of its [word indistinct] under the leadership of the militant brother Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. [applause] It is embodied in the program of economic integration with the fraternal Saudi kingdom, the land of the two holy places and the focus of attention of Moslems, under the leadership of brother Khalid Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. [applause]

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If what we have constructed is a model for future Arab action, then we are proud that the relations of brotherhood with all the fraternal Arab states, peoples and leaders have not been disturbed. On the contrary, they have deepened and firmly established in reply to those who stand alone, conspiring against our unity and our revolution.

When the situation exploded in Lebanon, my heart was with the Palestinian people and the people of Lebanon. The bloody conflict in Lebanon is a clear invitation to the enemy to intervene and for Arab solidarity to disintegrate. (Your soldiers should) march under the flag of the Arab League, as messengers of peace, so that peace will return to Lebanon and solidarity to the Arabs.

I would like to clarify the Sudanese stand categorically and definitely. It is necessary to support the Arab effort, made under the banner of the Arab League, for peace and unity in Lebanon and the maintenance of the Palestinian revolution. We should not allow any foreign intervention on Lebanese territory. The bloodshed there should stop immediately.

The people of Palestine are a trust to us all. Palestine is a (responsibility) for us all. The struggle of this people represents their hope, and our hope, for liberating the land and the people. This is a struggle against colonialism, racism, terror and the settlement policy [words indistinct].

Brothers, free revolutionary countrymen, in recent years the African continent has witnessed momentous developments and splendid victories. We have witnessed inevitable and honorable events. The victory of Guinea-Bissau was an extension of our victory. The victory of Angola was a victory for us. The victory of Mozambique was also one of our victories and an extension of the struggle against colonialism and racism in Southern Africa.

I emphasize that Sudan, materially and morally, completely supports the heroic struggle of the African peoples against racial discrimination and settler colonialism. Colonialism in southern Africa is nearing its end.

We see the Anglo-American initiative for the peaceful solution of the Rhodesian issue within the framework of recognizing the inevitability of the disappearance of colonialism and the victory of freedom. This initiative is a success for the objectives of the national struggle of the people of Zimbabwe.

Sudan sees the need to eliminate the racist regime in Zimbabwe and obliterate its effects, thus establishing an African, nationalist, [word indistinct] government. This government will fulfill the hopes of the people of Zimbabwe for freedom and progress. They will be enjoyed by all the people who will be independent and with no discrimination as to race or color.

The people honored their armed forces the day they chose me from within their ranks to be the president of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU] and the president of the republic. [applause] The people expressed in a determined fashion their desire for my nomination for a second term.

I make no conditions, brothers, for accepting the nomination for the presidency of the SSU and the presidency of the republic, other than unanimity of the people and unanimity of their armed forces.

Brothers, I will not accept less than 80 percent of the votes of the electorate. Brothers, I will accept nothing less than unanimity of the people's armed forces.

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CABINET PUZZLED OVER HERZOG-DOBRYNIN MEETING

Jerusalem POST in English 12 Oct 76 p 1 TA

[By POST diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Text] A number of cabinet ministers expressed pained surprise yesterday when they learned that a report presented to the cabinet on Sunday by Prime Minister Rabin and Professor Shelomo Avineri was both outdated and inaccurate. "I don't know how this happened," one minister told the POST. "And I don't want to speculate about it publicly. But I and several of my colleagues were certainly upset by it."

The report concerned the recent Soviet Middle East peace proposal, contained in a TASS statement which was delivered to Israel's UN envoy Hayyim Herzog two weeks ago.

Rabin and Avineri did not tell the cabinet--apparently because they did not know--that Herzog had already responded, on Israel's behalf, at a meeting he held with Soviet envoy Anatoliy Dobrynin on Friday.

Rabin noted to the cabinet that neither Israel nor the U.S. had found much new in the Soviet proposal. (It called for the reconvening of the Geneva conference in two stages, and for a settlement based on full Israeli withdrawal, a Palestinian state, international guarantees, and an end to the state of war.)

Prof Avineri, the director general of the Foreign Ministry, analyzed the text in detail, pointing out that it was essentially similar to a Soviet Mideast policy paper published last April.

Avineri stressed, in answer to a question, that the Soviets had not formally communicated their proposal to Israel in the form of a letter. The copy of the TASS communique which had been delivered to Herzog contained neither address nor signature. Therefore, said Avineri, there was no need--or reason--for Israel to reply by formal communication. Foreign Minister Allon had spelled out Israel's terms for returning to Geneva in his UN speech last week--and this was an implied response to the Soviets.

Cabinet ministers were left with the explicit impression that no further response would be made. Newsmen briefed by Avineri after the cabinet meeting came away with a similar understanding.

In fact, though, Herzog had seen Dobrynin on Friday, and handed him a document headed "Israel's Position on the Problem of a Middle East Settlement and the Geneva Peace Conference."

The text that followed was a long chunk of Allon's UN speech--in which he reiterated Israel's readiness to return to Geneva with the original participants--and without the PLO. However, the fact of the Herzog-Dobrynin meeting, and the fact that Israel had after all replied directly to the Soviet proposal, starkly contradicted the Rabin-Avineri presentation to the cabinet, which had left the clear impression that no such direct response would be made.

Foreign Ministry officials yesterday, plainly embarrassed by the mixup, claimed that Allon and Rabin had decided last week, in trans-Atlantic consultations, that Israel would respond "symmetrically" to the Soviet overture. Since Herzog had received the Soviet statement--it was he who conveyed the Israeli statement in reply, the officials explained.